

POLITICAL

COMMENT.

MESSAGE FORECAST.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROBABLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Roosevelt's State Paper Probably Will Ask Restriction of Trusts, Appointment of Permanent Tariff Commission and Arrangements of Reciprocity.

All in Line.
Thirty years ago there was a line of reliably Republican States extending from the Atlantic westward. Included were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. New York and Indiana, even in President years, were counted as doubtful or at best. This year all the old reliable States are in line with New York and Indiana, and the line is extended by way of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and California to the Pacific.

Among the Northwestern States always counted sure for the Republicans in the time of Grant and Garfield were Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are still there, re-enforced by North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Some of the New England States wavered in the old times. With possibly one exception, they are solid for the Republican party to-day. New Jersey and West Virginia, from 1890 to 1893 were counted among the doubtful or the Democratic States. They are both in the Republican line to-day.

The reliably Republican and the closer States are not only in the Republican column this year, but they are there by decisive majorities. Ohio, which gave 69,000 Republican plurality in 1890 and 67,000 plurality in 1893, gives over 100,000 this year. Iowa, with only minor State officers to elect, gives a plurality almost as large as that of last year, when a Governor and other State officers were elected.

Indiana, which gave McKinley a plurality of 26,470, gives this year a plurality of 35,570. Illinois with only minor State officers to elect, gives a plurality of 82,000. Pennsylvania, which gave a Republican plurality last year of 45,570, elects a Republican Governor this year by a plurality of 125,000. Kansas gives as large a Republican plurality as in 1890, and West Virginia a larger plurality.

The Democrats are striving to make it appear that there is no significance in this Republican unanimity, but nothing could be more significant than this signal triumph of the Republican party in all of the.

The fact that all the Republican States are in line and that the party retains control of the Senate and House by the majorities given it in 1900 means that President Roosevelt is supported not only by the unwavering Republican States, but by more than supported McKinley in 1890 and 1893, more than supported Harrison in 1888, more than supported Blaine in 1884, or Garfield in 1880, or Hayes in 1876.

Hayes carried twenty-one States, Garfield twenty, Blaine eighteen, Harrison twenty in 1888 and eighteen in 1892, McKinley twenty in 1890 and twenty-eight in 1893, and Roosevelt twenty-nine in 1900, not counting Rhode Island—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Would Not Make Meat Cheaper.

The tariff on cattle does not keep out of the American market animals fit for beef, but an inferior quality of young cattle. The tariff on beef does not keep out of this country the few fat cattle that Canada raises, because they are shipped to England. All the while that prices of beef have been so high the United States has been exporting to England a great deal more meat than Canada, a cornless country, has been sending abroad. Canada is a country with 2,000,000 inhabitants, and about 2,000,000 in the part of it that can raise cattle at considerable cost. It can never become a cattle-producing country because of its long winters and its lack of corn. As for Argentina, its cattle are so inferior that they find a limited demand in Great Britain. The United States is the greatest meat-producing country in the world. For a number of years it was not a profitable industry for farmers, and the greatly increased demand at home and in Europe since 1890 found the country with a limited supply, particularly of fat cattle, largely to the short crop of 1900. Free trade in cattle just now would not make meat cheaper, since prices are higher in Europe than here.—Indianapolis Journal.

They Hate Tariff, Not Trusts.

The men who are the most vigorous in their demand for tariff reductions because of the trusts have always been opposed to the principle of protection. They are making the trusts an excuse to attack the tariff, with the secret but ultimate aim of entirely breaking down the tariff wall and subjecting the country and its industries to the ruthless principles and policy of free trade. If there were no trusts their attacks upon the tariff would be just as vigorous as they are to-day.

These free-traders at heart make no distinction between trusts. They do not admit that some of them, like the railroad merger, for instance, or the smelted trust, have no connection whatever with the tariff. Of course they never acknowledge that trusts exist in free-trade countries as well as in the United States, and that hence the establishment of free trade would not prevent great combinations of capital.

It will not take the intelligent capitalist long to see what the situation really is. Rejoicing in the prospect that they have, the people will be deluded by an attack on the trusts into opening the gates of the free-traders. When it comes to a matter of making changes in the tariff they will entrust

Arthur J. Balfour, the new British premier, is credited with a warm friendship for the United States, and it is quite certain that he will do nothing to disturb the cordial relations now existing between the two countries. It was his hand that wrote, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, the expression of his country's friendly interest in the success of the United States. It was his hand that wrote, at the top of a skeleton steel structure 333 feet in the air, "God save the Queen." He began his professional life as attorney for the Northwestern road in 1875, but of recent years has been largely identified with cases against corporations. He is an independent Democrat in politics, has never held office except as assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Cruger, and has been a voluminous writer on sociological subjects. He was born in Ohio in 1857.

C. S. BARROW.

Clarence S. Barrow, the only distinctly public ownership candidate elected to the Illinois Legislature, is one of the most prominent attorneys at the Chicago bar. He began his professional life as attorney for the Northwestern road in 1875, but of recent years has been largely identified with cases against corporations. He is an independent Democrat in politics, has never held office except as assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Cruger, and has been a voluminous writer on sociological subjects. He was born in Ohio in 1857.

JAMES R. KEENE.

James R. Keene, the famous New York financier, who has prophesied a long and uninterrupted period of prosperity for the country, is properly considered the Nestor of the financial world, and one whose opinions are almost regarded as market values. His ups and downs have been innumerable, but of late years his affairs have prospered until he is considered on perfectly safe ground.

Mr. Keene will be remembered above all else for his financing of government bonds at the close of the Civil War, an achievement in those days regarded as almost miraculous. Mr. Keene, though still an active man in Wall street, is nearly 70 years of age.

The tactics of Senor Concha, the Colombian minister at Washington, are said to be exhausting the patience of the United States government and may result in a request for his recall. With instructions from his government to proceed with the negotiations for the Panama canal, he has for some time been delaying the treaty on one pretext or another, and he placed everything at standstill by refusing to move until he should receive a reply from the government as to whether the arrival of Admiral Cisneros on the isthmus in the revolutionary disturbance would have any effect on the negotiations.

C. C. WEScott.

C. C. Wescott, DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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H. H. WOODRUFF,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.

Can be found other days at Opera House Building, Roscommon, Mich.

Chairman	Geo. P. Green
Recorder	James C. Cole
Register	Allen H. Peeling
Assessor	John J. Covert
Surveyor	John C. Palmer
Surveyor	A. E. Newell

South Branch	Charles Kellogg
North Branch	Wm. R. Chaffee
Maple Forest	Fred J. Smith
Grayling	James Smith
Frederic	James Smith

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	Parton
Methodist Gothic	Presiding at 10:30 a. m.
Methodist Gothic	Class meeting at 10:30 a. m.
Methodist Gothic	Methodist Gothic
Methodist Gothic	Methodist Gothic

Methodist Gothic

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

CANADIAN PAPER ASSAILED UNITED STATES SURVEY.

Two Engineers Have Run New Line, Putting Large Slice of Boundary Into Uncle Sam's Territory—Claims Reputation of Maximilian.

At Victoria, B. C., the Province publishes a charge that United States surveyors have encroached on Canadian territory northeast of Cape Fox and have surveyed into the domain of the United States thousands of square miles of land lying within the dominion boundaries to the westward of Portland canal. It is charged that at the point where the boundary line from Portland canal meets the Skagit river there is an old post supposed to have been erected by the Hudson Bay Company. The Province says it is believed that the American government, by running the line to this post, means to claim that it was placed in position by the Russians.

SAVES NAME OF MAXIMILIANS.

Mexican Proves Archduke Did Not Betray His Own Followers.

Gen. Reyes, Mexican minister of war, some time ago set out to get an examination into the authenticity of a letter, alleged to have been written by Archduke Maximilian to Col. Lopez of his own army, during the siege of Queretaro in 1867. In this letter Maximilian earnestly charged Lopez to keep secret the fact that Lopez and surrendered the command of La Cruz by order of Maximilian, who had, he put in the letter, betrayed his followers and given his own life. The investigating committee completely clears Maximilian from the grave imputation against his character. The letter is an undoubted forgery.

LYNCHED AFTER LIFE SENTENCE.

Marian Buckles Is Victim of a Mob at Elizabethtown, Ky.

Marian Buckles, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Robert L. Reid, was hanged by a mob at Elizabethtown, Ky. The mob consisted of fifty to seventy-five men, some of whom are supposed to have come from Larue County. On account of their number they had little difficulty in getting Buckles from the jail. He was taken to the court house yard and hanged to a tree, after which the mob dispersed. Reid was deputy marshal at the time he was killed.

Sues for Cash Lost Racing.

The race horses cost Miss Beatrice Halloran, aged 25 years and prominent in New York social circles, \$1,500 this season. She is one of a dozen women Josses, or New York lawyers, to set their money aside. Miss Beatrice, a wealthy widow, has brought six suits to recover \$1,500 lost by her son, King Weyant, on the different tracks just summer.

Stricken Counting Money.

A blood vessel burst in the head of John T. Rich, cashier of the Third National Bank of Jersey City and a wealthy clubman, while he was attending to his duties in the bank. He fell unconscious to the floor, clutching in his right hand the roll of money he had been counting when the attack seized him. Overwork is suspected to have underlined his exhaustion.

Patterson Residence Burns.

Fire caused thousands of dollars of damage to the magnificent residence in course of construction in Washington for Robert W. Patterson, the editor of the Chicago Tribune. The exact amount of damage cannot be estimated. The building is to cost \$300,000, and is the largest residence in the city. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Leopold Is Shot At.

An attempt was made to assassinate King Leopold as he was proceeding from the cathedral in Brussels, where he had attended requiem mass held in memory of Queen Marie-Henriette. The attempt was made in the street, three shots being fired at him by an Italian anarchist who gave the name of Rubino. All failed of their mark.

Big Good Roads Meeting Planned.

It is announced that the next annual meeting of the National Good Roads Association will be held in St. Louis, April 26 to 30, 1903. It is expected that between 7,000 and 10,000 delegates will be in attendance, including many from foreign countries.

R. O. Davis in Collision.

The Novel Blue, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, St. Louis to New York, was wrecked twenty miles east of Washington. Several injured, one probably fatally. The river was running sixty miles an hour and struck a freight train head on.

Saved from Death in Niagara.

With the determination to kill herself, Mrs. Helen Costello of Buffalo, jumped into Niagara river, but was rescued on the brink of the cataract.

Child Killed of Football.

Edward Bedell, 6 years old, is dead at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from injuries received in a childish football scrimmage. He was hurt internally.

Debt, \$200,700 Assets, Nothing.

Robert Schrever of the Duan-Franklin Company of Utica, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with debts amounting to \$200,700 and no assets.

Fire Patriotism Injured.

Seven fire insurance companies were hurt in a fire on the thirteenth floor of the Royal Insurance building in Chicago. Five injured while rescuing two others whose explosion knocked down. Money loss \$1,500.

Higher Wages for Railroad Men.

A general advance in wages of trainmen on all lines between Chicago and Buffalo, Salina, Pittsburg, and the Ohio River is likely within the next few weeks. It is said that 10 per cent increase is almost inevitable.

State Ends a Strike.

The State Board of Arbitration forced a settlement of the strike at the Bradwell woollen mills at St. Joseph, Mo., and all the men, women and girls who left the plant three weeks ago will return to work. The employees gained most of their demands.

Ohio River Lines United.

A secret meeting of the river men has been held in Cincinnati, and it is understood that a combination of interests on the Ohio river and its tributaries has been entered into. It is claimed that the community of interests will include all the independent packet lines.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

ROGUE COINMAKER CAUGHT.

Walter T. Grafton Is Arrested in Chicago for Counterfeiting.

Although Walter T. Grafton made good wages in the Pullman car shops and his wife was employed as a waitress in a downtown restaurant in Chicago, a desire to own a home of their own induced the husband to resort to counterfeiting.

After arresting Grafton as he stopped on the platform of an Illinois Central train on his way home, Lieut. Healy and detectives from the Kensington station visited the accused man's room in an apartment building at Twelfth street and Michigan avenue, where a complete outfit of tools and appliances for the manufacture of spurious coin was confiscated.

Mrs. Grafton was at home at the time and ushered the policemen into the room. Keys were produced and in a bottom tray of a trunk everything necessary to the counterfeiter's craft was found.

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BUY 2,000,000 ACRES OF LAND.

Chicago Men Back of a Tremendous Canadian Settlement Plan.

An extensive land settlement scheme was completed when the Ontario government agreed to sell to a syndicate of American capitalists headed by Judge W. H. Utz of Chicago and J. F. Engan of Rock Island, Ill., 2,000,000 acres of farming land extending across the northwestern section of the province at 50 cents an acre. The company behind these men proposed to settle 12,000 families from the New England States and the Northwestern States west of the Mississippi river on these lands, paying their transportation there, advancing money for farm implements and selling them the lands at \$3 an acre.

The Ontario government stipulated that the settlers shall be English-speaking and white, but make an exception in favor of Scotch-Irish and Germans.

BANDIT IS KILLED IN OHIO.

People of Kansas Demand that New Executive Shall Wed.

The fact that the new Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kansas are bachelors has caused much stir among the people of Topeka, and particularly the social set. The people of Kansas insist that the Governor get married, and hope for brilliant social functions in the new executive mansion. Gov.-elect Bailey has not been in Topeka since his election. His father is ill at his home at Bailyville, and reports say he cannot recover. Whether they have received offers of marriage is not known. Both are financially independent. Bailey is a notary public, while his wife became a teacher.

INSIST GOVERNOR MUST MARRY.

Reign of Terror Created by Four Robbers Ends in Death of One.

After creating a night of terror in the city of Elyria, Ohio, of four robbers had killed by a citizen whose house he had entered. Before going to sleep the bandits had wounded the town marshal, perhaps fatally. The man who killed the unidentified robber is W. J. Hill, a railroad superintendent. The bandits horses and rigs, entered several houses and shot recklessly in a wild charge down the main street of the town. The dead man's linen is marked "Davis." He had in his pocket a mileage book sold at Oil City, Pa., to "Mr. Davis."

TESTS TAX ON INHERITANCE.

Illinois Woman Takes N. W. York Case to Federal Supreme Court.

A motion to advance the case of Isabella F. Blackstone against the State Comptroller of New York has been filed in the United States Supreme Court. The case involves the application of the inheritance tax law of New York in cases in which non-residents inherit personal property from residents of that State. In this case Miss Blackstone, who resided in Illinois, inherits \$4,834.227 from her father. She objects to paying \$77,535 as a tax to the State of New York.

DRUG TRUST HAS A RIVAL.

Combination Is Formed by Leading Dealers to Outwit the Trust.

The drug trust has a formidable rival in a combination formed by forty of the leading cut-rate druggists in the large cities of the country, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Already 2,000 smaller retail druggists have signified their intention of allying themselves with the concern.

Lynch a Negro for Murder.

John Davis, a negro, was hanged in the court house yard at Lewistown, Tenn., by a mob of 500 men for the murder of Robert Adele, a farmer living near that city. Adele's body was found in a terribly mutilated condition in a field near his home at an early hour. He had starved out in pursuit of a thief who was stealing his corn.

To See Sunken Treasure.

There is no longer much doubt that the schooner Louisa D., about ready to sail from San Francisco for the South, is to attempt to recover a part of the treasure lost in 1862 by the burning of the Pacific Mail steamer Golden Gate off Manzanillo, on the Mexican coast. The wreck of the Golden Gate caused the loss of 200 lives and property valued at \$1,700,000.

Prisoners Escape in Indiana.

While officers from the Jeffersonville, Ind., reformatory were transferring thirty convicts to the penitentiary at Michigan City three men jumped from a Monon passenger coach window just before the train reached Monon. The convicts escaped in the woods, and it is believed none was wounded by shots fired by the officers.

Will Buy Home of Scott.

Alexander McDonald, a millionaire of Clifton, Ohio, is negotiating for the purchase of Abbotsford, the magnificent house erected in southern Scotland for the home of the great poet and novelist Sir Walter Scott. If the negotiations are successful Mr. McDonald intends to present the house and estate to the Scotch people.

High Prices Unseat Judge.

Judge John F. McGee of the district bench at Minneapolis has sent his resignation to Gov. Van Sant, to take effect at once. The reason given by the judge for his action is the insufficiency of his salary. He says the increased cost of living practically has reduced the salary of his wife, who was working in the cellar.

Czarina Becomes Melancholy.

Three years in the penitentiary is the punishment meted out at Columbia, Mo., to Col. Edward Butler, whom a jury found guilty of trying to bribe Dr. Chapman, a member of the board of health in St. Louis, to favor a city garbage contractor on which he was employed.

Millionaire Given Three Years.

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French Birth Rate Larger.

Official statistics show that there was an increase in the population of France during the year 1901 of 722,393. The statistics for the year 1900 showed a decrease of 23,885. The change in 1901 was due more to an increase in the number of births than to a lowering of the death rate.

Prisoner in Patent Office.

In the United States District Court at St. Louis Judge Adams sentenced W. W. Mull, proprietor of the Verona matrimonial bureau, to eighteen months in the Missouri penitentiary on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Mull is accused of having sent to a number of women in the city a copy of his book, "How to Find a Husband."

Prison for Matrimonial Agent.

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Millionaire Dies at Chess.

Lester R. Brooks, a millionaire grain broker, died at McPherson, Kan. Windows and doors shook and some of the taller buildings trembled, but no damage was done. As far as can be learned, the shock was not felt in any other portion of the State.

Atlantic Shock Rattles Windows.

What is believed to be an earthquake shock was felt at McPherson, Kan. Windows and doors shook and some of the taller buildings trembled, but no damage was done. As far as can be learned, the shock was not felt in any other portion of the State.

To Prevent Crime in Iron.

The report is current in steel circles that the United States Steel Corporation will ignore all orders from brokers and speculators, owing to the great demand for iron which exists at present. This step will prevent speculators from cornering the available supply.

Millions for Rural Mills.

The annual report of Robert J. Wyrne, First Assistant Postmaster General, urges that in view of the success of the rural free delivery establishment and its future necessities the recommendation for \$12,655,500 in the estimates for that purpose be reasonable.

Killed by Bottling Fails.

Charles Price was killed, James Ross fatally, and three others slightly injured in the collapse of the old Pilsbury building in Minneapolis. The building was being torn down and a floor gave way, catching the workers beneath it.

King's Brother Abstained Succession.

In an inspired note the Etolie Belge of Brussels says that the Count of Flaviers, brother of King Leopold, has abstained his claim to the Belgian throne in favor of his son, Prince Albert.

Motjeus Is Acquitted.

Roland E. Molineux of New York, once under sentence of death on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Katherine Q. Hodges, has been acquitted, the jury taking but one ballot.

For Slaying False Wooer.

Nina K. Bancroft, defendant in the case against Prof. Vanara, a hypnotist, decided that a man but the right to bury his wife alive.

Man May Bury His Wife Alive.

Burlington switchmen in St. Joseph, Mo., have received an increase in wages of 4 cents an hour and helpers have been advanced 3 cents an hour. Wages now are the same in St. Joseph, Kansas City and Chicago.

ARBITERS IN SESSION

HEARING OF EVIDENCE BEGUN AT SCRANTON.

Trouble of Coal Miners and Operators Gets an Airing—President Mitchell Makes an Exhaustive Statement of Conditions in the Anthracite Region.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the anthracite miners and their employers Friday began the hearing of the miners' side of the case at Scranton, Pa.

When the commission opened its session the only evidence before it was the preliminary statement of Mr. Mitchell and the replies thereto of the operators.

Mr. Mitchell, in an exhaustive statement before the arbiters made it clear that he would insist on full recognition of the United Mine Workers' organization. He gave a powerful description of the life of a miner, picturing the hazardous risks he was subject to and the fatal injuries from damp and foul gases. The injustice of the mine owners never has been more strongly painted.

Downright dishonesty is charged in their method of increasing tonnage, while playing for the standard ton.

Mr. Mitchell professed his statement with the hope that the commission would succeed in establishing a relationship between the operators and the miners that will insure peace and stability in the industry for an indefinite period.

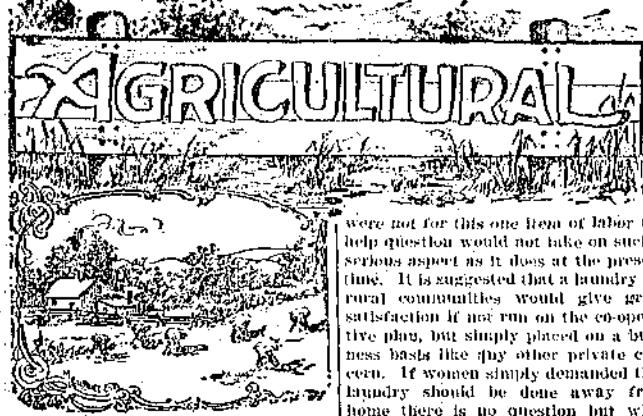
He recited the causes which led up to the strike, and then took up the question of wages.

Tells of Conditions.

"Of the 147,000 men and boys employed," he said, "64,072, or about 43 per cent, are employed on contract or piece-work, the remaining \$83,000 being employed by the hour, day, week or month. Of the 64,072 contract men, 37,904 are miners and 26,208 are mine laborers."

Bearing on the wage question, he spoke of the miners' life. "He is engaged in a more dangerous work than employed in any other important industry in the world. More men are killed, each day, on average, two persons giving up their lives to produce coal. In the coal mines death or injury cannot be avoided."

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potato is 98.4 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 85.8 bushels in 1901, 80.8 bushels in 1900 and a ten-year average of 75.2 bushels.



Handling Corn Fodder.
Where shocks are made of unbundled fodder it will be necessary to employ the aid of a horse for building them and they should be well tied with binder twine. At most any dealer will answer for a horse around which to shock the corn. Herewith is shown a device sent by a contributor for tying shocks that is very necessary. After the shock is made as large as desired, the shaft of this device is thrust through the shock a little above the half way distance from the bottom to the top; the end of the rope is brought around the shock and the end

which to shock the corn. Herewith is shown a device sent by a contributor for tying shocks that is very necessary. After the shock is made as large as desired, the shaft of this device is thrust through the shock a little above the half way distance from the bottom to the top; the end of the rope is brought around the shock and the end

brought over the smooth end of the shaft. By giving the handle a few turns the compass of the shock will be so drawn that it can be easily tied. Shocks tied in this manner seldom get twisted or out of condition.

For hauling in fodder we have two designs. One of them is an ordinary sled-like device that is easily constructed and will be found very handy for hauling fodder. It will be found especially handy in hauling fodder. Some use this sled for hauling and the shocks are not torn apart in hauling, they are simply tipped over on the sled and hauled away in this manner. The other device consists in a peculiarly constructed rack to be placed on a low

wheeled wagon. By the aid of a simple derrick-like contrivance on the rear end of the wagon the shocks are easily lifted on the wagon and placed in a position on the load. We know of several farmers who have used this device, and they pronounce it good. Many ways can be provided for making racks that will be convenient for hauling fodder, and these are only given as starters along this line—Iowa Homestead.

Winter Spraying of Fruit Trees.
The spraying of fruit trees during the winter should not be neglected. Before the leaves start the trunk and every branch of the tree should be well sprayed with a solution of one pound of copper sulphate in twenty-five gallons of water to check scale, codling moth, bird mite, tent caterpillar, canker worm, plum curculio, and San Jose scale on apple trees, to be followed up after the blossoms fall by the regular bordeaux mixture of four pounds each of sulphate of copper and lime to fifty gallons of water. Some prefer to use six pounds sulphate of copper instead of four pounds, but we are not sure that this is any better than the other, while for peach trees that have put out their leaves, the use of three pounds of sulphate of copper to six or nine pounds of lime is thought strong enough for fifty gallons of water. But we are not speaking of a winter spray before the leaves come out. The mixture of fifty pounds each of lime, salt and flowers of sulphur is used on the Pacific coast for the San Jose scale, but in our Eastern climate it does not seem to be as effective, as the frequent rains wash it off. A mixture of pure lime made as a thin whitewash and used on peach trees two or three times in the winter has been recommended as a spray that will keep the leaves and buds from starting early enough to be killed by the spring frosts.—American Cultivator.

Keeping Late Cabbages.
Lettuce held in shallow trenches roots up well keep well if not placed too close together in the trench. Dig a trench about eight or ten inches deep and two and a half to three feet wide, putting some cross-pieces of wood in the bottom of the trench for some odd and end boards to rest upon, making a rough kind of platform, leaving a space of two or three inches beneath. A little straw is spread over the boards and the cabbages are packed in head down in two layers, the upper layer being placed between the angles formed by the cabbages of the lower one. A covering is placed over to keep them dry and attention paid that they do not get frozen.—American Cultivator.

The Infant Bee.
When one thinks that any bee that walks out of its cradle, pale, perhaps, but perfect, knows at once all that is to be known of the life and duties of a bee, complicated as they are, and comprising the knowledge of an architect, a wax-modeller, a nurse, a baby's mind, a housekeeper, a tourist agency and a field marshal, and then compares that vast knowledge with the human baby, who is looked upon as a genius it will be a mixture of pure lime made as a thin whitewash and used on peach trees two or three times in the winter has been recommended as a spray that will keep the leaves and buds from starting early enough to be killed by the spring frosts.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Pigs.
An experiment made by the editor of *Horizon* at Dalmatian showed that pigs weighing one hundred pounds each, fed for eight weeks on skim milk alone, and sold at the same price paid for them, had gained enough to make the value of skim milk $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents a hundred pounds. Another lot fed on skim milk and corn meal for the same length of time made ten pounds of pork, and one hundred pounds of skim milk and corn meal mixed and fed together made eighteen pounds of pork. Combining them increased their value twenty per cent.

The Co-operative Laundry.
The co-operative laundry is as practical as the co-operative creamery. There is no labor that is so grueling as those who have the household duties to perform as is the work of the laundry, and it is asserted that if it

were not for this one item of labor the question would not take on such a serious aspect as it does at the present time. It is suggested that a laundry for rural communities would give great satisfaction if not run on the co-operative plan, but simply placed on a business basis like any other private concern. Women simply demand that laundry should be done away from home there is no question but what their demands would be satisfied—Iowa Homestead.

Artificial Ice Ponds.
There are few better sources for getting good ice than from a properly constructed artificial pond, because they can be placed on a stream of pure running water, which can be let off during the summer months, and allowed to fill up before freezing weather. The bottom can be cleaned before the water is let in, and if there is no impurity above, the ice will be much purer than from the ordinary pond. A pond containing one hundred square rods should cut about twenty thousand square feet; or five hundred tons, when the ice will average nine inches thick, and this will be enough for several families or families. For a single family with small dairy, even six square rods would fill an icehouse ten feet square, twelve feet deep, or about thirty tons, more than may use for a dairy. If the ice was thicker or was cut more than once in a year, the amount would be largely increased. Both these might happen in ordinary winters in this climate. The ideal pond should be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and with a gravelly or sandy bottom. Water in the shallow pond freezes more quickly than in a larger pond or a running stream, and where it is filled quickly the ice is clearer. A grass bottom is allowable, if it be cleaned by mowing and raking before the water is let in. The shallow depth prevents danger from drowning unless one goes in head foremost. For the smaller houses one needs no expensive outfit of ice tools. A straight-edged board to mark off the area, a cross-cut saw, and an ice chisel, a few pikes, a runway, with blocks and ropes to draw the ice up the run, are all that are absolutely necessary. Two men to cut, two to run it into the house and one to pack it inside will make a good gang for a small pond.—New England Farmer.

Chesse-Press.
Here is a sketch of a cheese press that we have found to be very useful; it can be made at a trifling cost. The uprights are 2x4 inch scanting, 4 or 5 feet long, with pieces of the same fastened to the bottom for bases; 30 inches from the floor stout cleats are nailed firmly to the uprights, upon which rests a 2-inch plank, which serves as a table, upon this.



Plane is a cheese hoop with a cheese inside to be pressed; above this is a stout strip (2x3) with ends resting in mortises cut in the uprights.

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Not since the great panic of May 9, 1901, when J. P. Morgan cornered Northern Pacific, has there been so much excitement in the stock market. Thirteen prominent stocks broke more than five points each from the low prices recorded as the result of a week of Standard Oil raiding. More than sixty issues broke over two points. Nearly a million and a half shares were traded in.

BY TROLLEY FROM CHICAGO TO BOSTON.

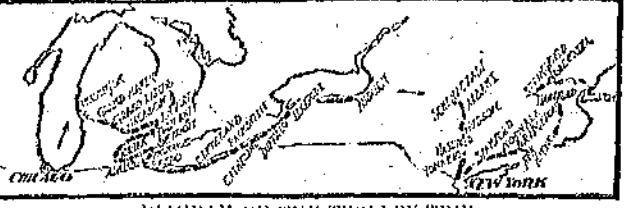


DIAGRAM OF THE TROLLEY TRIP.

D. O. Stockbridge of Boston has returned from Chicago, having made the entire trip by trolley car with the exception of five miles. From Chicago he took a steamer to Muskegon, Mich. From that point to Auburn, N. Y., he rode in trolley cars, being there obliged to take a train to Schenectady, where he rode to Troy; thence by train to Hastings, N. Y., where a trolley car took him to New York City, a total distance from Chicago of about 700 miles. Between New York and Boston he was obliged to take trains covering two more short gaps, the mileage being 226 from the metropolis. Unfortunately Mr. Stockbridge did not keep a memorandum of his fares. Between Toledo and Cleveland he rode many miles at the rate of sixty an hour.

The principal cities he passed through en route were Chicago, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Adrian, Detroit, Monroe, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Toledo, Palmyra, St. Catharine, Buffalo, Lockport, Auburn, Albany, Schenectady, Hudson, Hastings, Yonkers, New York, Stamford, Conn.; New York; Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Mass.; Worcester and Boston.

BIG TUMBLE IN STOCKS.

Heavy Selling Causes Another Severe Stump in Wall Street.

STOCKS took another big tumble Friday and a serious eruption in the New York security market was the result. Some of the losses were of a record-breaking order. The failure of a bank in Boston and the fear that that money would be inaccessible to stock brokers for some time to come, induced a resumption of liquidations, particularly as several New York banks continued to call loans.

But it was not until a prominent brokerage firm in New York with extensive eastern connections began to dispose of holdings that the severity of the situation was gauged. This firm sold very heavily of St. Paul, breaking that stock over 7 points in an hour.

Stock issues were also thrown overboard by the institution. The effect was demoralizing throughout and the apprehension was increased by rumors of failure. It was said that a well-known oil broker, identified with large operations in Cooper, had been forced to sell all of his values and the action of an unprincipled Cooper shares, which broke to the lowest point in history, lent plausibility to the stories.

New Yorkers were not absolved from the gossip of an unfavorable nature. A member of the eastern exchange, until recently a commanding figure in the street, was reported to have sold securities recklessly held for three years. The selling attributed to him was instrumental in breaking Rock Island common 5 points, Louisville and Nashville 4½ points and other railway issues from 3 to 4 points.

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ATTEMPT TO KILL A KING.

Three Shots Fired at Leopold, but He Escapes Unhurt.

Three shots were fired at the King of the Belgians Saturday morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral in Brussels to attend a Te Deum in memory of

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Three shots were fired at the King of the Belgians Saturday morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral in Brussels to attend a Te Deum in memory of

the late Queen Marie Henriette. No one was hurt.

By the death of Marie Henriette, Queen of Belgium, Sept. 19 last, the family affairs of the Belgian monarch were brought before the world. What had been known in court and official circles for years regarding the domestic unhappiness of the queen and the alleged cruelty of her husband became public gossip and the scandalous revelations aroused the people of Belgium to a high pitch of indignation.

Queen Henriette, who among her friends was known as "the Queen of Sorrows," died really of a broken heart. The popular demonstrations of grief over the death and indignation against Leopold were intensified by the King's treatment of his daughter, the Princess Sophie. This daughter had married Count Lonyay against her father's wishes, and when she visited the palace at her mother's death the King drove her away from the door. Prostrated and tearful, she fled from the court and left the Belgian capital, and the last rites for the Queen were carried out after she was buried.

MANY HUNDREDS DIE.

Great Loss of Life by Volcanic Eruption in Guatemala.
Astonishing revelations of great loss of life and property, caused by the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano, are being made daily, says a telegram from Guatemala City, transmitted by way of San Salvador. Deaths continue. Many hundreds of persons are believed dead and the destruction of property is considered greater than that in the island of Martinique by the eruptions of Mount Pelee. All the estates in the neighborhood of the volcano are buried under ashes, which reach to the tops of houses.

The richest coffee estates are ruined. The principal losses are the large coffee planters, mostly United States citizens and Germans. Two or three new estates have been formed on the side of the volcano. There were no eruptions from the summit. Pumice and ashes were carried chiefly in the southern and western directions. The sea has a coating of volcanic material extending for many miles.

Feeding Pigs.
An experiment made by the editor of *Horizon* at Dalmatian showed that pigs weighing one hundred pounds each, fed for eight weeks on skim milk alone, and sold at the same price paid for them, had gained enough to make the value of skim milk $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents a hundred pounds. Another lot fed on skim milk and corn meal mixed and fed together made eighteen pounds of pork. Combining them increased their value twenty per cent.

The Co-operative Laundry.
The co-operative laundry is as practical as the co-operative creamery. There is no labor that is so grueling as those who have the household duties to perform as is the work of the laundry, and it is asserted that if it

were not for this one item of labor the question would not take on such a serious aspect as it does at the present time.

It is suggested that a laundry for rural communities would give great satisfaction if not run on the co-operative plan, but simply placed on a business basis like any other private concern.

Women simply demand that laundry should be done away from home there is no question but what their demands would be satisfied—Iowa Homestead.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Farmer and Wife Mysteriously Disappear—Veteran Educator Disappears—Bunkhouse Firemen—Eagle Attacks Hunter—Ground Under a Train.

The mysterious loss sugar to-day for Muskegon is now ascertained.

A Quaker woman is suing for divorce because her husband refuses to join the church.

The cement factory at Newaygo had to suspend operations because of inability to secure coal.

1. H. Miller of Chicago was indicted at Grand Rapids, charged with running lottery scheme.

The practical failure of the tomato crop this year has been rough on the canning factories of the State.

While digging beets near Schenectady a farmer unearthed a tombstone made of some kind of black rock and very highly polished.

The Beulah farm home, formerly located near Leon, has been removed to Bay Spring. The institution is a home for orphan boys.

There isn't a recent building of any description in Schenectady at present, and in some cases people are living or doing business in tents.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring the Swedish Lutherans of Muskegon will start work in a new \$13,000 church building.

At Romeo the livery barn, of John Hill, was destroyed by fire. Hill lost a lot of hay and grain, harness, etc., but eight horses were saved.

Practical Topics.

But let us have a temperance lesson. This World's Temperance Sunday is to be made in some quarters the occasion for beginning a pledge-signing revival. There are those who believe that the decline of pledge-signing has not been an accident, nor due to an increase of drinking habits, but to new ideas of the principle involved; in other words, who object to pledges as such. Those who hold this view can conscientiously teach temperance, "no less than those" whose temperance is identical with signing a public pledge.

Where pledges are found helpful a revival of their use is greatly to be desired. The most vital matter of all, however, is that the personal aspect of the temperance problem be brought home to the pupils. A teacher may decline eloquently against the saloon, or against corrupt politics, or against the drunkard, and never once touch a point of contact with the active mind of the boy. A talk, carefully prepared and sound in its character, on the relation of beer to bread as a food, or alcohol for Arctic exploration; on the physiological basis of the liquor habit; on the way liquor are made and adulterated; on the enormous waste of wealth in a single city or State through the consumption of alcoholic drinks; on the free lunch of the cheap saloon and why men have money that way; on the relation of drinking to gambling, cigarette smoking, and insanity; on abstinence in athletics—such matters as these, for boys and girls—will interest them in its practical relations; together with a word of warning that girls probably need more than boys against the use of narcotics and stimulating drugs as anodynes and "braces" for trifling aches. Under some circumstances a practical health talk bringing in temperance in eating and abstinence from hurtful medicines and adulterated "soft drinks" would be profitable. We make too little of the religion of the body in our Sunday schools.

Some Questions.

Start the ball rolling by asking the boys: Why is the saloon generally the best looking shop on a side street? Who pays for its plate glass windows and painted oak? When you see a saloon doing a rushing business, does it mean that prosperity has come to town? Does the rich man or the poor man support the bartender? Why does a saloonkeeper treat the boys when they begin to shave? Is it the kindness of heart that makes him do it? What kind of boys are found hanging around saloons? Are they boys that one would like to introduce his sister to? Will one drink do anything, say harm? Why is it that fathers who drink "in moderation" prefer to have their sons leave home altogether?

A few questions of this sort will start a class to talking about things that they have opinions about and are interested in, and so will lead the way to a direct application.

Next Lesson—Gideon and the Three Hundred—Judges 7:1-3.

MANY COME FROM ROUMANIA.

Immigration Figures Show Increase in 1902 Over 1901.

In view of Secretary of State Hay's note to European governments relative to the Berlin treaty and conditions existing in Roumania, which are believed to result in enforced emigration to the United States from that country, special interest centers in the number of immigrants arrived in this country from Roumania during the last fiscal year, and also during July and August of the present year.

According to official statistics, there was a marked increase. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1902, 1903 and 1901, the total immigration from the country of Roumania was as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
1902.....	3,292	3,171	6,463
1901.....	3,012	2,713	5,725

Increase..... 230 79 1,024

Or these totals the greatest number in each year consisted of Hungarians, as shown by the following analysis by race or people, those not included being distributed among other nationalities:

Year	Germans	Greeks	Hebrews
1902.....	283	12	3,036
1901.....	103	2	5,609</

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A high Tariff protects the American workingman against the competition of the manufacturers and pauper labor of Europe and Asia. The Republican party proposes to retain the Tariff and the Democratic party proposes to remove it.

Cleveland comes out of his sarcophagus to talk tariff reform and Bryan rises in the West to say that 16 to 1 is a living principle. Some Democrats are yet hurrying for Andrew Jackson and some old Whigs are still denouncing the Mexican war.—Times, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Whatever the Democrats may say, the whole world acknowledges that the Republican party, by its introduction of correct business methods, has brought the grandest era of prosperity to the United States that has been given to any country on the face of the globe.—News, Buffalo, New York.

West Branch and Grayling High School foot ball teams came together at the fair grounds last Saturday, and a prettier game was never witnessed in this village. It was a fight from start to finish, and while the local players did the scoring, the visitors proved themselves players every inch. The score stood 10 to 0.—Herald-Times, West Branch.

Let us have a good primary election law, safeguarded and sound throughout, by which the people can with secret ballots designate their own nominees. Not a law made like pie crust that can be bent backward, but a law rooted in wisdom, made to guard at every point by the prudent forethought gained from experience and close observation. Such a law is coming, and Michigan should have the best.—Ex.

"If you want to down the beef trust," said a man who is engaged in the fruit trade, "don't eat meat. Eat bananas instead. I'm not joking. I'm serious. The banana is a staple article of food has been too long neglected by the people of our zone. I traveled across Nicaragua once and I practically lived on bananas, prepared in the various ways for which the natives are famous. It may surprise you to know that the banana is the king-pin of the vegetable world, as far as nutrition is concerned. It is twenty-five times as nutritious as wheat of the same weight, has forty-five times the nutrient of potatoes, and thirty times that of rice, the three staple products of the world. These figures are the result of scientific investigation. It is time that we turn our attention to the banana. We might profitably take a few lessons in preparing the fruit from our southern neighbors.—Record, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank C. Andrews, the Detroit bank wrecker, entered the Michigan state prison at 3:30 o'clock last Thursday morning, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for violation of the banking laws. Andrews' own story of his spectacular career is that the turn in his affairs came when Everett & Moore, not satisfied with their immense street railway operations, branched out into the telephone business, and as a result their credit was shut down through the influence of the powerful financial interests back of the Bell company. At that time, Andrews says, he was a million to the good as the result of his operations as a promoter of successful street railways. This amount was represented in street railway bonds. Then the Everett-Moore crash came. Their failure knocked the bottom out of these securities and Andrews was caught there. He could not dispose of the bonds except at a great sacrifice, and then he turned to Amalgamated. Men in whom he had perfect confidence told him that the stock would reach 130. His first transaction won him \$100,000. Andrews says that this is where he should have got out, but he confidently expected the tide to turn and stayed with it. He declares that he expected to be able to replace every cent he borrowed from the City Savings bank. Then follows the story of the decline of the copper stock, which is familiar to all now. For weeks, he says, he hardly slept, pacing the floor and trying to see a way out. He chased his securities all over Griswold St. in the hope of finding the bank over and straightening the matter out. Andrews declares that he has not salted one cent. His collateral, he says, shrunk in value under forced sale, and that of his wealth which did not find way into the City Savings bank is represented in excess in collateral over obligations.

Additional Local Matter.

The two-day Farmers Institute for this county will be held at Grayling December 2d and 3d. These meetings are conducted under the joint auspices of the local county Institute Society and the State Board of Agriculture. Several state speakers have been provided, and these are men who have made a mark on their own farms as successful practical farmers. The local speakers have also been chosen with care, and our readers who are interested in agriculture in any of its lines, can not spend two days to better advantage than in attendance at these meetings. At the evening session the topics that will be considered are such as should interest every citizen, and the young people especially will be benefited by attending the meetings. Farmer's Institutes have been held in more than sixty counties in Michigan during the past year, and show considerable increase in attendance over that of previous years.

Notice of Crawford County Teachers' Institute.

The teacher's institute under the management of W. N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, and A. B. Lightfoot, Commissioner of Schools of Meostota Co., will be held in the Grayling high school room during the week commencing Dec. 1st.

An interesting program has been prepared and we trust every teacher in the county will endeavor to be present at all the sessions.

The law providing that schools shall be dismissed leaves you without an excuse to remain away.

Whatever increases the teacher's efficiency, benefits the school so that time thus spent is not lost.

We cordially invite the public and especially the young people of our county to attend any or all of the sessions.

Strangers, or any desiring boarding places found for them should communicate early with the local committee.

FLORA M. MARVIN,
Local Committee.

Rev. Mr. R. Hick's 1903 Almanac.

To say that this splendid work of science and art is finer and better than ever, is stating it mildly. The demand for it is far beyond all previous years. To say that such results reaching through thirty years, are not based upon sound sense and usefulness, is an insult to the intelligence of the millions. Prof. Hick's through this great almanac and his famous family and scientific journal, Word and Works, is doing a work for the whole people not approached by any other man or publication. A fair test will prove this to any reasonable person.

Added to the most luminous course in astronomy for 1903, forecasts of storms and weather are given, as never before, for every day in the year, all charmingly illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. The price of single almanac, including postage and mailing, is thirty cents. Word and Works, with the Almanac is \$1.00 a year.

Write to Word and Works Publishing Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and prove to yourself their great value.

Starting, But True.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pill is," writes D. H. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa., "we'd sell all you have in a day. Two week's use has made a new man of me." Infatuate for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at L. Fournier's Drug store.

Michigan's Leading Newspaper, a Great Bargain.

By a special arrangement with the publishers of The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press we are able to offer our readers a great bargain. The Twice-a-Week Free Press is Michigan's leading newspaper.

It is published on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and gives you the latest news of the world twice each week.

It also contains several articles of interest to every member of the family. It is an ideal family newspaper.

It will send you the Avalanche and The Twice-a-Week Free Press, both papers one year, for only \$1.00.

A Startling Surprise.

Very few people could believe in looking at T. H. Hordley, a healthy robust blacksmith of Tilden, Indiana; that for ten years he suffered such tortures from rheumatism, as few could endure and live. But a wonderful change followed his taking electric bitters. "Two bottles cured me," he writes, "and I have not felt a twinge in over a year." They relieve the kidneys, purify the blood and cure rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, improve digestion, and give perfect health. Try them, only 50 cents, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The way to "smash" the trusts is to elect a Democratic President on a Free Trade platform. Then you will have a return of Grover Cleveland's soup houses, no work for workingmen and no trusts—no combinations of capital to move the hands of toll—Republican, Carrollton, Ky.

Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondent.

Editor Avalanche.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1902.

Probably the personal influence of President Roosevelt was never better illustrated than it is today by the spirit of activity and bustle which characterizes the different executive departments in their efforts to complete the preliminary work necessary to congressional legislative action. There remains but two weeks yet before the final session of the Fifty-seventh Congress will convene, and each employee of the Government is bending every energy to accomplish the work which the national legislature will expect to find completed.

By way of setting an excellent, and entirely impartialized, example to his vast army of subordinates, the President has already practically completed his message, on y the finishing touches remaining to be added.

A cabinet meeting has been held for its discussion and some insight into its contents has been permitted the regular Washington correspondents. From this insight it may be said that Mr. Roosevelt will urge the negotiation of reciprocal treaties with countries who promise to become large consumers of American products, both with a view to accomplishing the reduction of some of the tariff schedules and with the object of augmenting the export trade. The same conservatism which has characterized his entire administration will dominate his message, but he will urge upon congress the very careful consideration of the trust problem and will suggest the advisability of enacting a law in accordance with Attorney General Knox's suggestions as made at Pittsburgh.

His position in regard to Cuban reciprocity has not changed in any particular from that he held a year ago, but he has left the clause which deals with that subject open, with a view to learning what progress Secretary Hay makes with the Cuban treaty during the coming fortnight. That a reciprocal arrangement must be effected with Cuba which will insure to the United States the major portion of the Cuban trade, Mr. Roosevelt is firmly convinced, and from the guarded statements of the Senators and Representatives who are to Washington in considerable numbers, his views will meet with no opposition.

The announcement of an important move on the part of Great Britain to escape from the effects of American competition in the manufacture of cotton goods was made exclusively to your correspondent by the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson has received advices from his agricultural explorers in Egypt to the effect that the Manchester cotton spinners have organized, with a capital believed to be very large, but not made public, the Manchester Society for the Promotion of Cotton Growing in the Colonies. The object of this society is to promote the cultivation of cotton in Egypt, India, and the Soudan with a view to rendering themselves independent of American cotton producers. That the ultimate end of the society cannot be accomplished for many years, if at all, is obvious in view of the fact that in 1900 the United States furnished to Great Britain 1,365,299 bales of 500 pounds, out of a total of 1,760,207, but that the increased production of cotton in the countries named may affect the price in this country is possible. In Egypt, a department of agriculture is being organized along lines similar to those in this country and an effort is being made to obtain American cotton and other experts at salaries considerably in excess of those paid by the United States.

Secretary Hay has been working recently with an expedition hitherto believed impracticable in diplomatic matters, and has virtually concluded a treaty with Colombia providing for the construction of the Panama canal which he expects to sign within the coming week. While it is impossible for the Colombian government, under its constitution, to part with its sovereignty of any of its territory, and impracticable to demand a change in that constitution, the Secretary has effected an arrangement for a lease of one hundred years duration with the privilege of renewal on the part of the United States for a similar period. This substitute the Secretary has reason to believe will meet with the approval of the Senate. Senator Morgan and Senator Spooner having already come to Washington for examination and allowance, on or before the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1903, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 17th day of November, and Monday the 22nd day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of each of those days.

The announcement of Senator Spooner that he would gladly support the candidacy of Representative Babcock for the speakership of the House was a surprise to some of the eastern politicians for it was supposed that the Senator would emphatically oppose anything in the nature of a change in the tariff, for which Mr. Babcock stands. Speaking on the subject, Mr. Spooner said that Representative Babcock had ably managed five republican campaigns and

he was certainly entitled to some substantial reward. The same view is held by many members of the House whose close districts have been served by the earnest and material assistance of the chairman of the Congressional Committee.

The favorite candidate for speaker of the House, so far as the situation can be judged at this early date, is Representative Cannon, now chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Cannon has long served in this arduous position and has doubtless saved to the country millions of dollars. Now he asks for a testimonial of appreciation from his colleagues and there are many who say he ought to have it. At all events, the speaker's contest promises to make the approaching session one of the liveliest and most interesting short terms the country has witnessed.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, came to the city yesterday and said that the great republican victory in the west was largely due to the gratitude of the western people to the President for having advocated the Hansbrough Irrigation bill and subsequently signed it. The Senator's statement set many to thinking and it was recalled that many indications of the appreciation of the western people had been received before the election and there was probably considerable truth in Mr. Dubois' statement.

Lucid in Thirteen.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Vt., got a box of Buckle's Arnica Salve, that entirely cured a Fever Sore on his leg, that nothing else could. Positively cures Bruises, Felsons, Ulcers, Eruptions, boils, Burns, Corns and Piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, visited Europe during the summer, and, on his return takes the stamp and denounces the Protective Tariff, because he fought in Europe a pair of shoes made in Massachusetts, for less money than he was asked for the same make of shoes in Boston. According to official returns 648,745 people came from foreign lands to make homes in the United States during the past year. It would be interesting to know how many stayed at home, because the price of American shoes is less in Europe than it is for the same shoes in the United States. It is absolutely certain that 99 per cent of the immigrants to the United States come because they know that it is easier to get the price of a pair of shoes here than it is in Europe, even if they had cost twice as much here as there.

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Senator Harris, of Kansas, visited Europe during the summer, and, on his return takes the stamp and denounces the Protective Tariff, because he fought in Europe a pair of shoes made in Massachusetts, for less money than he was asked for the same make of shoes in Boston. According to official returns 648,745 people came from foreign lands to make homes in the United States during the past year. It would be interesting to know how many stayed at home, because the price of American shoes is less in Europe than it is for the same shoes in the United States. It is absolutely certain that 99 per cent of the immigrants to the United States come because they know that it is easier to get the price of a pair of shoes here than it is in Europe, even if they had cost twice as much here as there.

The announcement of an important move on the part of Great Britain to escape from the effects of American competition in the manufacture of cotton goods was made exclusively to your correspondent by the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson has received advices from his agricultural explorers in Egypt to the effect that the Manchester cotton spinners have organized, with a capital believed to be very large, but not made public, the Manchester Society for the Promotion of Cotton Growing in the Colonies. The object of this society is to promote the cultivation of cotton in Egypt, India, and the Soudan with a view to rendering themselves independent of American cotton producers. That the ultimate end of the society cannot be accomplished for many years, if at all, is obvious in view of the fact that in 1900 the United States furnished to Great Britain 1,365,299 bales of 500 pounds, out of a total of 1,760,207, but that the increased production of cotton in the countries named may affect the price in this country is possible. In Egypt, a department of agriculture is being organized along lines similar to those in this country and an effort is being made to obtain American cotton and other experts at salaries considerably in excess of those paid by the United States.

Secretary Hay has been working recently with an expedition hitherto believed impracticable in diplomatic matters, and has virtually concluded a treaty with Colombia providing for the construction of the Panama canal which he expects to sign within the coming week. While it is impossible for the Colombian government, under its constitution, to part with its sovereignty of any of its territory, and impracticable to demand a change in that constitution, the Secretary has

effected an arrangement for a lease of one hundred years duration with the privilege of renewal on the part of the United States for a similar period. This substitute the Secretary has reason to believe will meet with the approval of the Senate. Senator Morgan and Senator Spooner having already come to Washington for examination and allowance, on or before the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1903, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 17th day of November, and Monday the 22nd day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of each of those days.

The announcement of Senator Spooner that he would gladly support the candidacy of Representative Babcock for the speakership of the House was a surprise to some of the eastern politicians for it was supposed that the Senator would emphatically oppose anything in the nature of a change in the tariff, for which Mr. Babcock stands. Speaking on the subject, Mr. Spooner said that Representative Babcock had ably managed five republican campaigns and

he was certainly entitled to some substantial reward. The same view is held by many members of the House whose close districts have been served by the earnest and material assistance of the chairman of the Congressional Committee.

The favorite candidate for speaker of the House, so far as the situation can be judged at this early date, is Representative Cannon, now chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Cannon has long served in this arduous position and has doubtless saved to the country millions of dollars. Now he asks for a testimonial of appreciation from his colleagues and there are many who say he ought to have it. At all events, the speaker's contest promises to make the approaching session one of the liveliest and most interesting short terms the country has witnessed.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, came to the city yesterday and said that the great republican victory in the west was largely due to the gratitude of the western people to the President for having advocated the Hansbrough Irrigation bill and subsequently signed it. The Senator's statement set many to thinking and it was recalled that many indications of the appreciation of the western people had been received before the election and there was probably considerable truth in Mr. Dubois' statement.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

To enable us to give thanks, the next issue of the "Avalanche" will be mailed Wednesday.

Look out for the Handkerchief Bazaar, Dec. 13.

Mrs. R. P. Poibis returned from a month's visit in Indiana, last week.

Genuine Carhartt overalls, union made, 75c, a pair at J. Ablowitz.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

All paid up subscribers can get the weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

If you want a Silk, Satin or Flannel Waist, call at Grayling Mercantile Company.

Found—A pair of Spectacles. The owner can get them by paying for this notice.

Wait, and buy your Christmas Handkerchiefs at the Y. P. S. C. E. Bazaar, Dec. 13th.

The store of S. H. & Co. will be closed Nov. 29th, on account of taking inventory.

We have a few ladies' collarettes to close out at 1-2 price. J. Ablowitz.

It is reported that the pension of Comrade Chas. Ingerson has been increased to \$17.00. Good for him.

Thanksgiving-day service will be held at the Danish Lutheran Church, at 2 o'clock p.m.

For Sale—An air-tight stove for \$4.50, worth twice the money. Enquire at AVALANCHE office.

J. Leahy, the optician, has an ad. in this issue. He will be at Dr. Insley's office Nov. 27.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co.'s.

A. B. Royce's grist mill at Lutze grinds Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. M. H. HAGAMAN, Miller.

Second entertainment on lecture course, Nov. 27th. Hon. G. A. Gearhart. Subject—"The coming Man."

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

All our ladies' dress and walking skirts to be closed out at greatly reduced prices. J. Ablowitz.

Ladies' outing flannel night robes, handsomely trimmed at 90c, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each at J. Ablowitz.

W. N. Ferris will lecture at the M. E. Church, Wednesday evening, Dec. 3d. Subject—Success. Don't fail to hear him.

The official count shows that Gov. Bliss had the largest majority of any officer on the state ticket in Montmorency county.

The store of S. H. & Co. will be closed Nov. 29th, on account of taking inventory.

Our new press is here and places us in better shape than ever to do satisfactory job work. It is a Gordon, 13x10, and a jin-sick.

Miss Cameron, of Detroit, was present at the marriage of Miss Coffey, last week, remaining until Saturday.

Miss Julia Phelps went to Marietta, Ohio, last week, and will go to her home in Washington, D. C., in time for her Thanksgiving turkey.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co.'s.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a Handkerchief Bazaar at the building lately vacated by Julius Kramer, Dec. 13th. All sorts and sizes will be on sale. Come and buy.

Miss Kate Sullivan who has been confined to her room with a severe attack of rheumatism, has recovered so far as to resume her position at the M. C. Lubch counter.

A handsome line of ladies' shirt waists in all sizes and colors at 90c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$6.00 at J. Ablowitz.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The best thing yet. The AVALANCHE and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

Ladies, before buying your Dress or Walking Skirts, examine ours before buying elsewhere. Grayling Mercantile Co.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Editor, William Envolson, High School.

Mr. Kelly, member of the state board of education, was a caller Friday. He visited our physics class and spoke very highly of the work done.

Net proceeds from "The Deacon" \$30.25, making the amount on hand \$30.

Plane Geometry begins proportion December.

We are going to Roscommon with "The Deacon" in the near future.

We hope to have our school catalog this week.

Solid Geometry class is closing up the work in cones and pyramids.

Holger Clausen feels very proud. Why? Spelled down the high school.

The 10th grade physics will study sound during December.

SIXTH GRADE.

The sixth grade is reviewing for the test which comes this coming Thursday and Friday.

For the roll of honor, 6th grade: first honors, Anna Rasmussen; second honors, Marie Larson and Hazel Wilson.

All say "The Deacon" was very good.

The sixth grade pupils are taking up decimals.

SEVENTH GRADE.

In these dark days it has been very hard to study.

Most of us now understand stand and sit.

Arithmetic has been a hard study for some this week.

"The Deacon" last Friday night was very nice.

In arithmetic we are studying interest.

If you want a nice Automobile or Monte Carlo Coat, or a Cape or Jack, we can save you 25 per cent. Grayling Mercantile Co.

It brings to the little ones that priceless gift of healthy flesh, solid bone and muscle. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. L. Fournier.

It is said that every bride has many friends, but in a few years they dwindle down to one. That's Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes and keeps her well. 35c. L. Fournier.

Wrinkles are smoothed away by its healing touch. Brain tired and distressed people will find a cure in Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Lucie Fournier.

The Crawford Co. Grange will give a dance at the opera house Thanksgiving, Nov. 27th, afternoon and evening. Supper at the G. A. R. hall. All are invited to attend.

By order of Committee.

The care of the eyes should be entrusted to those only who understand their care and as Leahy, the optician, who will soon be here again, has long since proven his ability as such, we should all appreciate his coming.

According to reports to the Detroit "Tribune" C. E. Mickelson has bought the Lumber business of Hartwick and Mickelson, at Mason, and E. E. Hartwick has bought the business of the Jackson Coal and Lumber Company at Jackson. Both are Grayling boys, going to the root as usual.

Mr. Jas. A. Leighton is moving to Kalkaska, where he will open a store in connection with his professional work. The good wishes of hosts of friends, who recognize his skill as a physician and worth as a citizen, will follow them to their new home.

B. P. Johnson's saloon in Frederic was burglarized Sunday morning, before day, and the cash register carried away, but found later in the woods. One suspect has been arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Masters have been in town, this week, busy as bees. He took a rifle to protect himself while he was looking over some land, and Mrs. Masters tried to see all her friends while he was gone, but hadn't time to get half around.

A quiet wedding was celebrated Wednesday evening, November 12th, at the residence of County Treasurer J. J. Coventry, in the presence of the families of the contracting parties—Miss Etta Coventry and Samuel Phelps, Esq., Rev. Goldie officiating.

They took the midnight express for Washington, D. C., and will visit other eastern points, returning about December 16th, after which they will be at home on Cedar street.

Court Grayling, 700, Foresters, organized a Compton Court at the hall Tuesday evening with twenty-four charter members, ending with a banquet by the members of the Court.

This was a master stroke on the part of the Court as they will expect the ladies to do the banquet act hereafter.

Men are N. G. without the better part of the community.

A party of hunters from Harbor Beach, Mich., consisting of John Robinson, guide; John Wilson, chef; Walton Jenkins, Ranger; W. McFarlane, Surgeon; D. Mihlethaler, Chaperone; B. F. Browne, Dispenser, are camped a few miles west from town.

Don't be fooled! Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA. Made only by Mountain Medicine. Made only by Mountain Medicine. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 15 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

Eighteen special feed game cars, of the latest approved pattern, have been ordered to the scene of carnage to take the results to Harbor Beach. There a grand barbecue will be held to commemorate the safe arrival home of the mighty hunters. It is but fair to say, that two of the party have seen guns before this.

Frannie Roms.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Youngs now occupy their new house opposite the school house.

Messrs. Pouroy and Holden, two prominent citizens of Standish, in company with the Messrs. Chappell, went out east hunting. They became separated. One party finding an attractive marsh did repeated firing. The other party thinking perhaps they had got into a drove of deer became alarmed, fearing the deer had stampeded and there was danger of being run over, they quietly lay down by some logs until all danger was past.

Several ladies from here visited their sister Hiva at Grayling recently and all had a perfectly lovely time.

Mr. Frank Ward was here the past week, looking over the mill plant.

Mr. Will Porter is erecting a neat cottage. I wonder who will occupy it. We are listening for wedding bells soon.

Miss Louisa Brady, a school teacher of Cheboygan, quite well known in society circles in Grayling and Frederic was recently married to a prominent citizen of Cheboygan. Several from here attended the wedding.

Mrs. Nellie Henninway is confined to the house. Dr. O'Neil is attending her.

The entertainment given by the Amateur Dramatic Troupe in favor of the Ladies Aid society was a success both socially and financially. The proceeds amounted to \$30.35. The Aid kindly thanked all who took part, especially Mr. Hecox and Mrs. Edsell, under whose supervision it was.

The dramatic club from Waters visited our village Saturday night.

Mrs. Niva Carruthers has returned from an extended visit to Durand, Detroit and Windsor.

Last Saturday night between one and four o'clock in the morning some one or more entered B. P. Johnson's saloon through the transom, after which they could open the door. The register was found in the back yard minus from ten to fifteen dollars, the exact amount not known.

Mr. Jerome Fisher was called to Standish to attend the funeral of his brother in law who was shot while out hunting. In creeping through a brush pile his gun went off severing an artery in his leg from which he died three hours later.

A load of wood would be kindly received by our pastor for warming the church. Any one in the country coming to town would do a great favor by putting some in their wagon and dumping it at the church door, and will add a star to his crown.

Ed Pain has gone home to Chase.

Will Flagg is the obliging freight agent now.

Dr. C. H. O'Neil was called to Waters Sunday night.

Mrs. Johnson is organist at the church and fills the position beautifully.

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The Dress Goods Department is one of the best in Northern Michigan. New Mole Skins, Canvas Weaves, Corduroys, Cheviots and Kerseys, at prices to please you. Come and see the new goods, and also our 85c all wool waistings, which we offer at 50c a yard.

Table Linen, Domestic, Hosiery and Underwear that can not fail to impress you both in price and big variety of stock.

Carpets and Draperies are sold by us, cheaper than any other house in Michigan. The best Carpets and newest things in Draperies are for you here at strictly money saving prices.

Come and trade with us once, and you will trade nowhere else in the future. We are the Peoples Store from the ground up, and we want you to make yourself strictly at home in our store next time you come to Bay City.

Wanted:

By the Harbor Beach Nimrods, camped a few miles west of town, a few dead birds, vintage of 1902; to take home with us to show the boys. Be sure the birds are dead. Apply D. Mihlethaler, Chaperone, or B. F. Browne, Dispenser.

COMING SOON!

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LOADING BAGGAGE

THE handling and checking of baggage on our big railways, is a problem that has offered innumerable annoyances and disputes ever since the first rail was laid in the United States. The owner of the traveling trunk has ever been the butt of unlimited sarcasm, the victim of exaggerated witicism, and the "smasher" has become a monstrous being, in paragraph and cartoon, whose sole aim in life was to wreck, ruin and destroy the property of others. Much has been accomplished, however, during the past decade by the baggagemen's association to remedy the conditions which existed years ago, and the result of their conferences, and the rules which they have from time to time adopted, have had the effect of lessening by fully 75 per cent, the troubles which existed before railways learned how properly to look after the baggage committed to their care.

A first step was to educate the traveling public up to a proper comprehension of what baggage really is, for the ideas some certain of what constitutes the same have been decidedly peculiar. The railway people, however, have their ideas on this point, and their



ARRIVAL OF A TRAIN—CUSHION FOR THE BAGGAGE TO DROP ON.

are the ideas that carry. Railway companies, according to the law, are compelled to carry, and will carry, the following as baggage: Wearing apparel and personal effects of passengers necessary for their journey. Railway companies check trunks, valises, satchels, leather hats, boxes and medium boxes when they have handles and the contents are wearing apparel, bundles when done up in canvas and rope, sailors' and immigrants' bags, travel



HOW VALISES ARE CHECKED

ers' rugs when strapped, and commercial traveler's sample trunks. They will also check, but at the passenger's own risk: Tool-chests, guns in cases, surveyor's instruments and steamer and invalid chairs. Bicycles and similar vehicles are checked and carried as baggage when accompanied by the passenger, and only one bicycle will be checked for one passenger. All articles such as cyclometers, lamps, etc., must be removed, and a charge is made. A baggageman would rather handle half a car-load of baggage than two or three bicycles. Dogs are also checked, but a charge, the same as for one hundred pounds of excess baggage, is made. A dog, however, will not be checked unless provided with a strong collar and chain or is crated. A dog is always carried at the owner's risk.

The railway companies also carry in the baggage cars dead bodies, but these are always accompanied by a full fare ticket from the point of shipment to destination.

The popular idea of how the average baggageman handles the property of the traveling public is one which is hardly in accordance with the truth. The idea generally prevailing is that he does everything in his power to make a trunk look like "thirty cents," or something of less value. If a passenger would stop a moment and consider what the "baggage smashers" has to contend with, he would at once abash his mind of any intentional wrong doing on the part of the much

tinkled to the passenger's baggage. Next comes the special check which is used for checking baggage to points of the company's line. It is much larger than the local check. The strap portion shows where the baggage is checked from and where it is going to, and the city or state, as the case may be. It also shows the route over which the particular piece of baggage is to travel and the junction points where it is to be transferred to another road. A third kind of check is what is known as a depot or identification check. This check is used for giving to persons bringing baggage to the depots and who are not ready to check the same out, through some reason or other, such as not having purchased their ticket, etc. Carriers are always bringing baggage to the depots, and this check is used in their case. They deliver the baggage to the railway officials and take the check back to the person from whom they received the baggage.

There are many ways in which baggage goes astray, but under the system in use it is a rather easy matter to trace it. Every piece of baggage when checked is entered on a form supplied for that purpose. When the baggage is received into the car the man in charge also enters it on another form, but he goes the man in the station one better and describes it in a column set aside for that purpose. This occurs all along the line, and every man taking charge of the baggage makes a record of it as he receives it. These forms are sent to headquarters daily, and some idea may be had of the number of pieces that are handled in one day when it is stated that some roads have 250 trains daily, carrying from 50 to 150 pieces of baggage each. In this way a record of all baggage is always had at headquarters or the divisional points.

The station or identification check referred to above was introduced for the purpose of avoiding mistakes in the way of passengers claiming baggage as their own, when, as a matter of fact, it never belonged to them; although it resembled what really did belong to them.

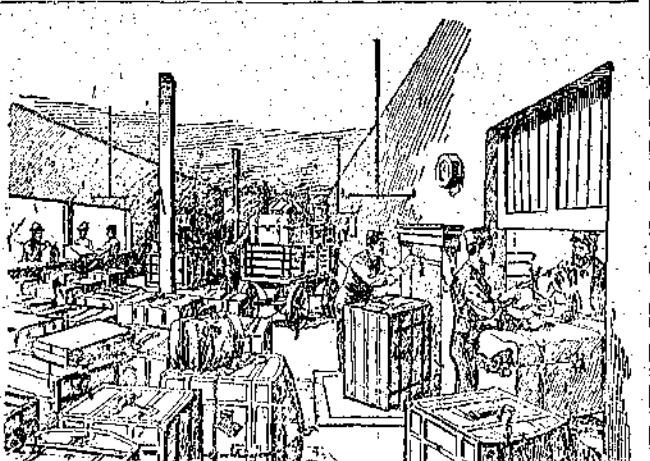
The great similarity of baggage, of course, was accountable for this trouble, but the identification check has served the purpose for which it was introduced. The baggagemen have no more trouble with passengers coming in and endeavoring to locate their belongings. All they have to do now is to present their identification check and they get their baggage. Another feature in connection with unmarked baggage is that advantage is taken by evil-disposed persons, who, in some innumerable way, acquire a knowledge of what a certain piece of baggage contains. They use this knowledge in making a claim, and by proving the contents the baggage is handed over to them. In such cases the claimant generally pleads that he or she, as the case may be, has lost the check. In such cases a charge of twenty-five cents is made, which goes to cover the clerical work connected with the delivery of such a package.

When the enormous amount of baggage handled by the railways of the country within a year's time is considered, it is wonderful that there is not more of it finding its way to the "Old Horse," or lock-up, as the storeroom for such baggage is called by the railway men. It is pointed out in this connection that last year on two roads in America 500,000 pieces of baggage were carried, and out of this lot there were only three pieces which could not be located. In the course of a year, however, a railway company has a considerable amount of unclaimed packages on its hands. It is not as bad as formerly, however, for the system of charging for storage has made the traveling public take a little more interest in their belongings. A piece of baggage is kept at a station thirty days before it is sent to the "Old Horse," and is always kept a year before it is put up for the auctioneer's hammer to be disposed of at the highest bidder.

Contracts on all tickets read that the railway companies do not assume liability except for wearing apparel, and then only for the sum of one hundred dollars. All the railway companies in America carry free 150 pounds, but over that weight a charge of so much per hundred pounds according to distance. When this is over 150 pounds an excess baggage check is issued. These differ the same as the local and special checks, and show the weight, the amount collected, routing particulars, junction points, etc.

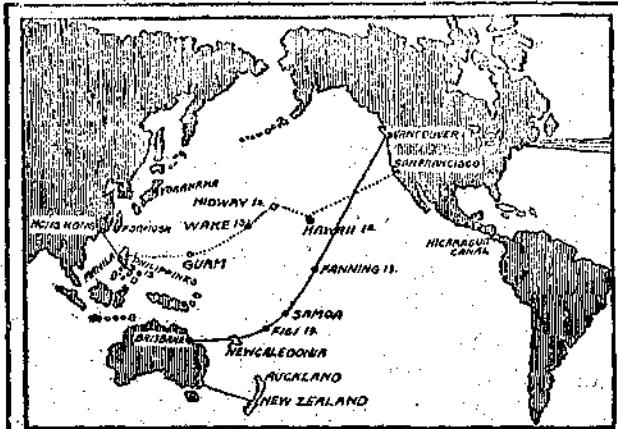
To the uninitiated it would appear that the immigrant would be the one to cause the baggage department of a railway the most trouble, but this, it appears, is not the case. The railway people say this boat fits the other foot. The immigrant, by the time he reaches the new land, has generally had it instilled into his brain that once he arrives and has handled his baggage over to the railway people, he has nothing more to worry about. Therefore he makes it his business on arrival to place his belongings in the hands of the railway people and worry no more about them.

A patient suffering from typhoid fever should take to bed during first symptoms and remain there till convalescent.



A BUSY CORNER IN THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION, CHICAGO.

CABLES IN THE PACIFIC.



New line just completed between Vancouver, B. C., and Brisbane, Australia. Dotted line shows the projected American cable from San Francisco to the Philippines.

RICE FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

That Section on the Eve of a Great Development of the Business.

Electricity, the king of power which has revolutionized industries without end in this progressive country, is about to work a new series of wonders in the rice fields of Louisiana and Texas. The plantations are to be equipped

in that pursuit; it becomes evident that the pastime is a dangerous one. Just why so many persons take the risk, with the record of fatal accidents around them, is puzzling. One would think that a person with a competence upon which to live happily and with peaceful home surroundings should know enough to fight shy of such needless dangers, but instead many such persons court the risk and think they cannot attain the height of happiness unless they elope through some dangerous peak, a misstep on which may mean death or permanent injury. Such action seems to us a piece of recklessness for which we can discover no excuse.

SHOW WINDOWS WARM PLACES.

Artist Who Dresses Them Says They Beat Anything in Torridity.

"One of the hottest places I know anything about," said the dry goods clerk, as he wiped the sweat from his brow, "is in the show window of a building facing toward the east, after the early morning sun has been pouring over the tops of the buildings across the street for some time. Talk about ovens and other warm places. Well, they are not so warm. The engineer in the sugar refinery thinks he

PLANTING RICE YIELD UNDER WATER.

ped with electric pumps, and the question of irrigation—the only one which causes any trouble to rice growers—will be solved.

Experts say that the present rice territory of a half million acres will be doubled within a year, and the new plan, which, by the way, has passed the experimental stage, means that

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HARVESTING RICE NEAR ABBEVILLE, LA.

nearly all of the 12,000 square miles in the coast rice belt will be cultivatable. A new 10,000-acre rice farm in Harris County, Texas, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is being equipped with electric pumps, and others will follow as soon as power stations can be erected.

What the success of this new industry means to the United States most northerners do not realize. No longer will the country be dependent on the crops of Japan, China, Siam and India for this important foodstuff. In ten years more American rice will force its way into the markets of Europe, side

by side with American wheat from the vast farms of the northern plains.

The remarkable progress of textile manufacturers in the Orient means that their production of rice will decrease,

for every acre turned to the cultivation of fiber means one less for rice.

Last year the United States produced 300,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice and imported 255,000,000 pounds.

To our market has been added Porto Rico,

with an annual demand for 75,000,000

pounds; Cuba, for 100,000,000, and the Philippines for 135,000,000. This gives

a total present and prospective market of 725,000,000 pounds. It is thought to be time that steps were taken to satisfy this market if the United States is going to remain commercially independent.

If it means all this for the country at large, it means even more for the South. The paramount demand in this region, writes a Texas correspondent,

has been for some small grain crop

which would furnish food for the people, a generous surplus for export, and leave the plantation with abundant and nutritious by-products for the maintenance of stock. Cotton will not do this, the sole by-product being too valuable to keep on the farm. Corn stalks lose too much of their value before they are fit for fodder, and this is not a wheat country.

And so it is up to rice, and here is

what one can do with 100 acres—the

amount one man can cultivate with

assistance. It costs from \$8 to \$12

an acre to raise an average crop, which

can be sold at a profit of from \$20 to

\$30 an acre. There is a by-product of

at least 100 tons of straw, superior to

native prairie hay, and 25 tons of bran.

On this 100 head of stock can be

wintered comfortably.

Quite an Infusional Feature.

Daddy—Money isn't the only thing.

Daddy—No, but it is the only thing

that will buy most of the other things.

—Boston Transcript.

Give away twenty-five dollars, and

you will be almost because you do not

make it fifty.

A man may do worse than read poetry. He may attempt to write it.

"Robert's caudal infusional" is Boston

use for a boisterous flush.

Nothing destroys some people's mem-

ory like doing them a favor.

THE SOO POWER CANAL.

Cost \$5,000,000 and Required Four Years to Construct.

It has taken four years to construct and \$5,000,000 to build the great water power canal which has been finished at Sault Ste. Marie. This canal is considered by engineers as the most magnificent work of its kind in the world. Like an immense river, 220 feet broad, and deep enough to float the biggest vessel that sails the lakes, it divides Sault Ste. Marie into city of two parts, with the island portion now for the first time completely surrounded by water, the business section and the balance of the city being given over to the homes of its citizens.

The canal is two and a third miles long from the mouth of the intake above the rapids to the overflow far below the entrance to the ship canal. The intake has an area of more than 15,000 square feet, through which will flow a volume which is estimated to be 30,000 cubic feet per second, with a velocity of about two feet per second or about one and a half miles per hour. The entrance is 800 feet wide and eighteen feet deep.

At the lower end the canal widens out into the forebay, or mill pond, for the purpose of securing sufficient headage for the uniform distribution of the water to all the turbines, which are in

the Test of Time.

Mr. Clark J. Sherburne, Professional Nurse of 257 Cumberland Street, Portland, Maine, says:

"I heartily wish those who suffer from some disturbed action of the kidneys would try Doan's Kidney Pills. They would, like me, be more surprised. My back annoyed me for years. Physicists who diagnosed my case said it arose from my kidneys. When the grip was epidemic, I was worn out with constant nursing, and when I contracted it myself it left me in a very serious condition. I could not straighten nor do the most trivial act without being in torture. The kidneys were too active or the secretions were too copious, and I knew what was wrong, but how to right it was a mystery. It seems odd for a professional nurse who has had a great deal of experience with medicines, to read advertisements about Doan's Kidney Pills in the newspapers, and it may appear more singular for me to go to H. H. Hay & Son's drug store for a box. But I did, however, and had any box, told me before it was filled I would have been loath to believe it. You may send any one who wishes more minute particulars about my case to me, and I will be only too glad to tell them personally. As long as I live I will be a firm advocate of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Cure Confirmed Five Years Later.

"Lapses of time has strengthened my good opinion of Doan's Kidney Pill, first expressed in the spring of 1888. I said then that had anybody told me that it was possible to get relief as quickly as I did I would have been loath to believe it. Years have passed and my continued freedom from kidney complaint has strengthened my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pill and given me a much higher appreciation of their merits."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Sherburne will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE.

Singleton—The woman I marry must be an ideal housekeeper.

Weddy (with a sigh)—Take my tip, old man, and freeze on to a practical one.

FROM HUTS TO PALACES.

Improvements Have Entered Into the Lives of Hawaiians.

It is a far cry from a grass-thatched hut to a modern palace with pillars and porches, stone foundations and marble floors, but a few short years has witnessed this change in Hawaii, the beautiful summer garden of the Pacific Ocean. It is less than a decade since the people of that country lived almost exclusively in huts, windowless and with but one door for ingress and

exit, who loads grain on the ship down at the elevator is inclined to quarrel because of the heat he is forced to endure. The painter on the outside of the building may grumble, too. But these fellows do not know anything about hot places. If they want the really warm thing, let them crawl into the show window in the month of August, when the sun is heating the thermometer up to a good degree in the shade.

In the first place, we have to close ourselves up in these places while arranging displays for the merchants. If we did not keep the windows behind us closed the place would fill up with flies, and the flies would speck the front glass. We cannot afford to let even one fly in, for one fly will do enough damage, and so far as the general effect is concerned, we might as well let in a perfect swarm. You have no idea what the effect of a dozen fly specks will be on a clean, glossy, well-polished show window. The result of it all is that the man who arranges the things in the show window on hot days must close himself in so he can't get a breath of air. The case is practically airtight, and really it is sometimes hard to breathe. In the meantime the sun is beating down on the awning and the glass is taking up the glare from the street, and there you are.

"Hot" exclaimed the window dresser, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The man who complains of the heat chafes while loading a ship with grain he doubtless suffers a great deal, but he does not really know what it is to be warm. Same way with the engineer, the painter and others. Hades may surprise these fellows, but the place will be no surprise to the man who has spent his life arranging show window displays in the summer time."

New Use for Bees.

Down on Long Island, the farmers have discovered that persons suffering from rheumatism and sciatica can obtain relief by allowing honey-bees to sting the affected parts. This is a very unpleasant process and entirely unnecessary.

The poison of the bee sting is chiefly formic acid. This acid is also found in stinging nettles, in ants and some varieties of the caterpillars.

There is no difficulty in preparing for

the treatment, and it would seem that

physicians might find it advantageous to experiment with it as a remedy for rheumatic troubles—either in acid form or in formates. Certainly some means can be devised of introducing it into the circulation less painful than allowing bees to sting a rheumatic sufferer by wholesale.

Bullia Land.

A RENUNCIATION.

Like moon's fierce midnight doth the thought of thee,
Flood the dim courts and chambers of my heart;
It penetrates the very innermost part of the poor house where I hold ten-
ency;
Alas! the dwelling once was fair to see;
A gaudy bower, adorn'd with love's dear art,
But now the desolate walls asunder stand,
And rain sobs round the ruin piteous-
It is no home for thee—this spoil'd, dark place;
Holds no fit shelter for a soul like thine;
I have a house-mate, too, whose very face
Would sadden all thy days with hor-
rid fear;
Pass on, my friend, and take thy thought from mine—
For death and I keep house together here.
—Ethel Alleyne in the Atlantic.

A Fit of Temper

By Cecilia Hayter.

Miss Anstruther was in a very bad temper.

The previous evening she and Dick Vandeleur had had a furious quarrel at the Dyarts' dance. It was a most important quarrel, though its origin was hazy and indistinct, and Miss Anstruther had spent a sleepless night in consequence.

Under the circumstances, it was natural, therefore, that fate condemned her to sit next to him at Mrs. Barclay's dinner-table. It was a large party, and they were all going on to a dance at the Grafton later.

Miss Anstruther had very properly started dressing with the determination of thoroughly scrubbing the Vandeleur youth throughout the evening, of being fully dignified, and in heartily good spirits whenever she noticed him watching her from afar.

There is nothing so invigorating or so conducive to self-respect as subduing some one else.

But the best laid schemes of mice and men oft gang're, etc. I never could spell Scotch dialect in presence of which proverb, when she came to put on her new frock fresh from the dressmakers, and which was to form such an important item in the fully dignified part of the programme, it was an abominable misfit. The skirt hung all wrong, and, as for the bodice, it was—well, there, no words are adequate, or, at least, none of Miss Anstruther's was equal to the occasion.

She grew hot and angry, and the maid, with her mouth full of pins, and her head a bewildered maze of contradictory orders, grew hot and fustered. By the time the frock had been made presentable, it was already late, so poor daisy Anstruther, instead of arriving according to the aforesaid abiding pictures, frigid, self-possessed and statuesque, bundled out of the carriage a good ten minutes late, was asked by her hostess if she had met with an accident, and felt painfully conscious that something was amiss with her hair at the back.

Miss Anstruther succeeded in ignoring the Vandeleur youth throughout the soup and the fish, and, half way through the first entree, devoting herself entirely to the extremely dull and pompous young man on her right, who conversed of Browning and himself—principally himself.

But during a sudden lull in the conversation the pompous young man having been temporarily annexed by his neighbor on the far side, a voice murmured in her ear:

"I say, Daisy, excuse me, but you've got a couple of hairpins sticking out at the back."

Involuntarily her hand went up to her head, and a judicious pat made things all right.

She murmured a chilly "Thank you" without even turning toward him, and stared blankly across the table. But inwardly she was seething with rage.

"I say, don't glare like that," said the voice again presently. "I'm awfully sorry, you know."

This time she did look at him.

"Sorry! What on earth for?" she asked, raising her eyebrows.

"For being such an idiot last night, you know, and—"

"I really don't know what in the world you are talking about. You seemed to me much the same last night as any other night. Of course, your description of yourself may be accurate, for all that, Mr. Vandeleur."

"I say, Daisy, don't be so down on me!" said the voice penitently. "I'm really most awfully sorry! I didn't know it was your dress I cut; and you—you were down at supper the whole time yourself, so I don't see why you should be in such a temper."

"I'm not in a temper, Mr. Vandeleur; and I really must ask you not to call me Daisy."

Vandeleur was about to make a reply, but Miss Anstruther turned away and took refuge in the conversation of the pompous young man, so he devoted himself savagely to the entree instead.

Presently, however, he seized another opportunity. "What do you mean by that, Daisy—I beg your pardon, Miss Anstruther? Do you mean you want me to go away—to give you up?"

"I wish you wouldn't speak so loud," said Miss Anstruther, "people might hear." As for giving me up, I should like to remind you that we were never formally engaged. And as to any idea there may have been on the subject, I've changed my mind, that's all."

"I suppose there's some one else," said poor Dick gloomily, helping himself to salt for the third time.

"I suppose there is!" snapped Miss Anstruther. And for the remainder of the dinner she devoted herself exclusively to the pompous young man, who was afterward heard to admit that she was a most intelligent girl.

As a matter of fact, Daisy heard rather less than a quarter of what he said, and was whistling all the time that she had eyes in the back of her head to watch Dick with.

At the Grafton Galleries she met her mother and younger sister, who had

been dining elsewhere, and had the satisfaction of seeing Vandeleur prowling gloomily about at the far end of the room, looking as disconsolate and unhappy as she had hoped even in her most sanguine moments.

But, somehow or another, the situation was not as enjoyable as she had thought it would be.

She looked round for Dick, but he was nowhere to be seen; and her heart sank. "Poor boy!" she thought. "He has gone home. I suppose I am rather a cat."

A gentle feeling of remorse stole over her, and on her way down to savor she was busy mentally constructing a letter of reconciliation. A letter, kind, and redolent of concession, conveying an impression that she might be willing to receive any explanation or apology he had to offer.

It was a touching epistle. She was almost moved to tears over it herself, when the whole airy castle came to the ground with a crash at the sight of an absolutely impossible situation.

In a corner of the supper room was seated a large and noisy party of four girls and four men, evidently enjoying themselves to the utmost, and chattering of them, all seated next to the prettiest girl, with whom he was carrying on a violent flirtation, was Dick—Dick whom she had pictured miserably, depressed, forsaken.

He looked up as she passed, and nodded to the man with her, but, horror inconceivable, he took not the faintest notice of her.

After a vain pretense of supper she returned to the ballroom, and complained to her mother that she felt tired. Mrs. Anstruther felt the same and said so, but then arose the perplexing question: How were they to get home? The small brougham held but two. Daisy was originally to have been taken home by Mrs. Barclay.

"I don't see how we can manage it, my dear," said Mrs. Anstruther. "We can't all squeeze in; your frock would be crushed to death."

"Perhaps Dick could take me home," suggested Daisy.

Poor dear Mrs. Anstruther, who was fat, placid and unobservant, beamed affably.

"Please tell Mr. Vandeleur that Mrs. Anstruther wants him," said Daisy to the man standing beside her. "You will find him in the supper room. Thanks so much!"

Dick said a word—quite a short instruction in stony silence. He was on the verge of open rebellion.

Mrs. Anstruther and the youngest daughter drove off.

Dick hailed a hansom, and ushered Daisy in.

"Barkston Gardens!" he called through the trap, and relapsed once more into silence.

"I'm sorry to be such a bother. It's so good of you to come. I was too tired to wait for the Barkleys," said Daisy sweetly.

"Not at all," said Dick, grimly irrelevant.

"Do smoke! I know you're dying for a cigarette, and I like the smell of it, you know."

"Thanks," was the laconic answer as he dived into his pocket for a cigarette case.

He brought it out, but at the same time a small morocco case emerged with it and fell on to Daisy's lap.

Dick said a word—quite a short one, which it is unnecessary to write down here—besides he apologized the moment after—and tried to grab it.

But Daisy was too quick for him.

"What on earth's this?" she said, holding it up.

"Nothing—nothing at all," groaned Daisy.

"May I look at it?"

"If you like—you'd better not."

Daisy pressed the spring, and there was a sparkle of jewel in the faint lamp-light.

"Oh! Dick, how lovely!" she exclaimed. "Why, I—I almost believe it would fit me."

"It ought to. It was made for you, Mrs. Anstruther," said Vandeleur stiffly.

Daisy slipped it on her finger and laughed.

"Dick, you're a darling!" she said.

"Eh? What?" said Dick. "But—but I say, Daisy, do you mean it? What about somebody else, confound him?"

"You goose, Dick, I was only in it, my dress went all wrong and then you made me more angry about those wretched hairpins, so I was hot."

"I'm an ass," said Dick, cheerfully, after an interval.

"You're a dear," said Miss Anstruther.

"I say, Daisy, well—oh, hang it all, you know, and—"

"I really don't know what in the world you are talking about. You seemed to me much the same last night as any other night. Of course, your description of yourself may be accurate, for all that, Mr. Vandeleur."

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FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

A DISCONTENTED SPARROW.

A songless brown sparrow sat chirping to me,

Dismally chirping, for things went wrong;

"I might just as well be a mouse!"

—quoth he.

"What's the use of my wings, with never a song?"

But he chanced to see pusey ready to spring,

And this songless sparrow flew quickly away;

"Oh, I'm glad I can fly, if I cannot sing!"

So ran his glad chirping the rest of the day.

—Youth's Companion.

THE PRINCE AND THE DAISY.

A prince went into the vineyard to examine it. He came to a peach tree, and said, "What are you doing for me?" The tree said, "In the spring I give my blossoms and fill the air with fragrance, and on my boughs hangs the fruit which men will gather and carry into the palace for you."

"Well done!" said the prince.

To the chestnut he said "What are you doing?" "I am making nests for the birds, and shelter cattle with my leaves and spreading branches." "Well done!" said the prince.

Then he went down to the meadow, and asked the grass what it was doing.

"We are giving our lives for others, for your sheep and cattle that they may be nourished." And the prince said, "Well done!"

Last of all he asked the tiny daisy what she was doing.

"Nothing, nothing. I cannot make a nesting place for the birds, and I cannot give shelter for the cattle, and I cannot send fruit into the palace, and I cannot even give food for the sheep and cows—they do not want me in the meadow. All I can do is to be the best little daisy I can be."

And the prince bent down and kissed the daisy, and said, "There is none better than thou."—Christian Register.

BESSIE'S BUTTONS.

Bessie was learning to sew on buttons. Her mother had marked the places where they were to go, and Bessie was sitting beside the open dress.

They were pretty white pearl, with little stars cut out in every one.

Beastie just loved to look at them as they lay arranged in a row on the window sill, shining in the sunshine.

"I've sewed on three," said Bessie.

And Bessie was learning to sew on buttons.

"Oh! Dick, how lovely!" she said.

"If you like—you'd better not."

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"You goose, Dick, I was only in it, my dress went all wrong and then you made me more angry about those wretched hairpins, so I was hot."

Mama looked surprised, then she smiled. "Oh, no, Mr. Toots won't die," she said. "Buttons are just the sort of things Mr. Toots needs to chew his food with."

Bessie opened her eyes wide at that, and her mother laughed. "You know Mr. Toots hasn't any teeth," she explained, "so he has to grind his food in a little tough bag inside of him. Beastie just loved to look at them with her feet, which therefore hung helpless, struck and bruised by the swiftly whirling pedals at every revolution.

Then her hat flew off, and her hair, flying loose, fluttered behind her, or blowing across her face, blinded her.

Most fortunately she still remained in the saddle, and with grim determination clung to the handle bars and was able, almost miraculously, to follow the various turns of the road.

As she approached the spot where her friend awaited her it was evident she could not hold on much longer. Breathless, with staring eyes and pale features, she clung, hardly conscious, to the wheel, which how was "wobbling"—zigzagging from one side of the road to the other. The boy watched her movements keenly, and placed himself so that she must pass close to his right side, and as the wheel shot by he braced himself, and, with a desperate effort, caught her in his arms. The shock threw her to the ground, where he lay for a moment stunned, while she fell beside him in a faint, and the bicycle, after crashing on a few yards further, rolled on the high bank at the roadside.

Potentially neither the boy nor Linda suffered any permanent injury, though the fright and the nervous shock were sufficient to keep Linda indoors for some days, and her friend had the pleasure of nursing a broken collar-bone.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

"You ain't strong enough?"

"I'll show you, declared May.

She took a small shovel of her own,

to the next time it snowed hard, she clapped her hands, and cried